

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1846.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Notwithstanding the menacing and, under the circumstances, most unbecoming tone of the agents of the Administration, whether writers for the official paper in this city or correspondents for papers in other cities, we are satisfied by concurrent information from Vera Cruz, by way of Pensacola, New Orleans, and New York, that the Executive of the United States has actually made advances to the Government of the Republic of Mexico for an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two countries, offering, should Mexico accept the overture, to send a Minister Extraordinary to Mexico for that purpose; a proceeding which we approve as heartily as we have disapproved the alternative, which the Executive appears to have had under consideration, of taking "the way the French took" to adjust our differences with that Power.

The irritation of feeling against the United States which has for some time past prevailed in Mexico, having in a degree subsided under the influence of time and of other circumstances, there is, we believe, now some prospect of a negotiation for a peaceful settlement of the differences between the two countries; a prospect at which every friend of humanity cannot but sincerely rejoice.

Despatches from Mexico of much importance are in fact known to have been received at the Department of State in this city direct from Mexico, the contents of which have not been officially disclosed, but of which we have received information, believed, as far as it goes, to be correct. The Mexican Government is said to propose, or to consent to, a renewal of diplomatic relations, and to negotiations, as well concerning the boundary between the two countries as the claims of the citizens of either on the other. Preliminary to which, the withdrawal of the American naval forces from before Vera Cruz is said to be asked; a request which we presume there can be no hesitation on the part of our Government to comply.

Further information is also said to have been received concerning the payment of the instalments due to citizens of the United States in April and July of last year under the Mexican treaty; being those instalments the payment of which heretofore, our readers will recollect, has been the subject of assertion and denial between the agents of the two Governments.

THE HON. J. M. BERRIEN.

With the sense of a real and severe loss to the National Councils, we collect from the Georgia papers the resignation by Mr. BERRIEN of the unexpired portion of his present Senatorial term.

He is to be replaced, no doubt, by a Whig worthy to be his successor, and capable of conferring honor on his State; but the late Senator possessed some peculiar merits that we may well consider not easily again to be supplied to the body, since in them we have seen him, for a series of years, without a rival there. As the chief of the Judiciary Committee, we have been accustomed constantly to see him, whether from his general ability in legislation as a senator, or from a severe preparation on every question that came into his hands, able always to contend, single-handed, against any odds, and often to prove himself, on that his own particular sort of subject, a match, if necessary, for the entire Senate.

The loss, then, of such very high ability in every thing that belongs to systematic legislation, to scientific jurisprudence, is very great. Nor, indeed, has Mr. BERRIEN less continually merited and commanded the esteem of his colleagues, by the admirable example of a truly Senatorial demeanor which he has afforded, in the midst of times which daily tempt men more and more to the abandonment of every thing that in the outward forms of public life gives it, as the visible image of all that it should be within. No man has ever better preserved than Mr. B. all the amenities and courtesies of debate; no man incapable of violating the forms was ever more observant of the substance of what is right and becoming. Always as moderate and measured as he was able and earnest, we have never heard or seen of his ceasing for one instant to be a Senator whose public and whose personal conduct were admirable models.

TEXAS.—The Texas "National Register," which was a warm opponent of annexation, complains somewhat bitterly of the refusal of President Polk to receive the Texan Minister recently appointed by President Jones, for the purpose, it says, of settling various items of unfinished business between the two countries.

The same paper informs us that, if annexation had not taken place, a plan had been matured by many leading men in Tamaulipas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Sonora, and California, for the union of these provinces to the Republic of Texas. The Register says:

"This new political arrangement would undoubtedly have been attainable, and it needed but to be attempted to succeed. The Republic would then have extended from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean, embracing the finest ports on the western coast of North America, and giving to our own merchants almost a complete monopoly of the trade with China. But all this is now past, and we merely allude to the facts stated as we would to a piece of history which can no longer be of any use to us."

The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN reached Mobile, on a visit of business to Alabama and Louisiana, on the 4th instant, and was cordially greeted by its citizens, without distinction of party. On the landing of the boat he was welcomed by the shouts of an immense concourse of people, and conveyed in an open carriage to the Mansion House, where the Mayor, in behalf of the corporate authorities and citizens, made a short address of welcome, extending to him the hospitality of the city. Mr. CALHOUN is said to have made a brief, but chaste and feeling reply. This ceremony over, the citizens generally were introduced, and hundreds of both political parties availed themselves of the occasion to take by the hand their distinguished guest.

ARKANSAS. U. S. SENATOR.—Every body knows that the Senator to be sent from Arkansas is "bound to be" a Democrat. But the Democrats of Arkansas are "split" mightily on the subject, the difficulty being whether to retain Col. ASHLEY, the present incumbent, or elect Gov. YELL. A very nice little warfare is now going on between the friends of the two gentlemen. So we judge from the papers.—*Picoyne.*

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

Our readers are aware that delegates from a number of the Southern and Western States were to assemble at Memphis on the 12th instant. The design of the Convention is to consider and adopt measures for uniting more closely those States to each other, by various links of internal improvement.

On the 5th instant both Houses of the General Assembly of Tennessee met in the Representatives Hall and appointed a delegation of ten members of their own body to attend the Convention. They also unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the delegates so appointed be requested to invite the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN and the Hon. HENRY CLAY, together with such other delegates to said Convention from other States as they may see proper, to take the city of Nashville on their return route, and attend the Convention proposed to be held in Nashville on the subject of Internal Improvement."

VERMONT.

The Legislature of Vermont adjourned without day on Thursday last. Among their last acts was the passage of a series of resolutions relative to the annexation of TEXAS. The first resolution declares that Congress has no right to annex foreign territory; the second, that the annexation of Texas will tend to weaken the bonds of the Union; the third protests against annexation without the consent of all the States; and the fourth instructs the delegation of that State in Congress to act in accordance with the preceding resolutions.

Governor POINDEXTER has commenced writing a series of articles for the Louisville Journal on the subject of emigration and naturalization. He depicts in strong and forcible language the evils resulting from the emigration of masses of foreigners to this country, and contends for material changes in our laws for guard against abuses and frauds in elections. He, however, contends also that the change of the naturalization laws should be the word of the whole American people, and not confined to a distinctive party.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

Mr. McLANE.—Some time since a Washington correspondent of this paper remarked that Mr. McLANE had asked to return. He should have said that he had expressed a desire to return; that is, his asking was not official. It was added, also, that he had complained that he was entrusted with so little in regard to the Oregon question. It will be recollected that the Union "bounced" at this statement, and called it all falsehood. We now find the following postscript to a Washington letter in the New York Evening Post, a Locofoco paper:

"P. S. A gentleman of high intelligence, who arrived in the Hibernia from England, states that it is well understood that Mr. McLANE was very desirous to return, as he is not entrusted with the negotiation concerning Oregon."

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.—We learn that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of our port are at issue. Mr. HOWE having some time since displaced an officer of the customs who was in the Appraiser's department, complaint was made at headquarters, and an order was given for the payment of the officer's salary from the period of his suspension, on the ground that Mr. H. had arrogated powers not belonging to him in making the removal.—*Philadelphia American.*

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

"THE UNION" AND THE FEDERALISTS.—The "Union" is laboring very hard to get up a kind of new hostility to the old Federalists, denouncing Hamilton and Adams, and quoting against them some remarks of Mr. Jefferson. It is rather late to disturb that question now, unless it is to effect some union with existing politicians. Has the Union received orders to assail Pennsylvania? It looks equally, certainly. Almost all the men of the "Democracy" now in this State were of the Hamilton school. Mr. Buchanan, for example, is a "Secretary of State" he is now not in the full sunshine of Executive favor—certainly not in full favor with those who intend to direct affairs at Washington with regard to the succession. So Mr. Buchanan, being of the old Federal school, and of the Hamilton branch, is to be made accountable for the imputed sins of that party. He is to be exposed to the unkind prejudices of the mass of Lococs, who affect to think a Federalist a little lower than humanity; and the Union is stirring up these feelings, which will not fail to find expression in hostile language towards Mr. Buchanan, and perhaps some other old Federalists of Pennsylvania. This is certainly very unkind, and ought to bring out a rebuke from those other Federalists who are on the side which opposes Mr. Buchanan.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

A HIT UNDER THE FIFTH RIB.—We do not know what secret spite there may be between the New York Evening Post and the Washington Union—each a Cypriote of Democracy in its appointed place—but certain it is that sharp passages do now and then vary and enliven the otherwise harmonious current of their loving intercourse. For example, the leader of yesterday's Post commenced with the following paragraph, which evidently cuts right at the marrow of the Union:

"There are some people in this country who are always very uneasy about the movements of England. They fancy that her eyes are ever fixed upon us, and that every change in her legislation is not so much designed to affect her own interests, according to the varying aspect of circumstances, as to achieve a sort of secret triumph over the policy of the Americans. Now, that her keen-sightedness occasionally turns their attention this way, may be true; indeed, that we have recently attracted a considerable share of her regards is more than probable; but that the whole time of Sir Robert Peel is devoted to brooding over plans by which he may defeat our schemes of national progress is what we do not readily believe. Great Britain is an empire of too extensive reach, involved in too many troublesome concerns of its own at home, and too daily perplexed by its numerous foreign dependencies, to be enabled to confine its policy exclusively to countering the designs of the United States."

In confirmation of what our readers will have inferred from our statement of the character and standing of the house of Corcoran & Riggs, Bankers, of this city, being such as to preclude the suspicion of any maneuver on their part for the purpose of raising or depressing the price of stocks, we copy from the Courier and Enquirer the following specific contradiction of the statement, inadvertently transferred to our own columns, that one of the firm had been recently speculating in stocks in the city of New York:

"We are requested to say that the firm of Corcoran & Riggs, of Washington, 'have not sold or bought a dollar of stocks during the recent visit of Mr. C. to this city,' and, even if they had, their doing so should not have the slightest influence upon the market."—*N. Y. Courier & Eng.*

The Mexican indemnity, of which so much has been said since Mr. SHANNON's return, it would appear Mexico has paid. According to the correspondence of our Government with its agents, the payment was made on the 27th August, 1844; whereas a copy of the receipt, certified by the United States Agent, bears date the 20th September, 1844. Mexico seems to have paid the indemnity in good faith, and the amount, though it never found its way to the United States Treasury, must be paid therefrom to the claimants.—*N. O. Tropic.*

MASSACHUSETTS ALL RIGHT!

An election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and a member of Congress in the ninth Congressional district, was held in Massachusetts on Monday, the 10th instant. Though the result is not all we could have wished, yet it is a Whig triumph. Governor Briggs will probably lack only one thousand votes of having a majority over all his opponents. It will be seen by the returns below that the Whigs have a plurality in all the counties heard from; and those yet to come in, Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket, are strongly Whig. So that Locofocoism has not where to set its foot in the old Bay State.

"All the Senators elected (says the Boston Atlas) are Whigs. Not a Locofoco candidate for the Senate is chosen. There are certainly nine, and possibly twelve Whig Senators elected."

"To the House of Representatives there are 144 Whigs, 43 Locofocos, and three Native Americans certainly elected. The Natives were all chosen from Locofoco towns."

"Thus it will be seen that a large majority of the Legislature will surely be Whig. The numerous vacancies in the Senate will, of course, be filled in Convention of the Senators and Representatives elect, and those vacancies will be filled with Whigs. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor will be chosen by the Legislature, and the excellent Whig incumbents of those offices will of course be re-elected."

"This election is, therefore, a signal triumph of the Whig party of Massachusetts over the combined forces of Locofocoism, Nativism, Abolitionism, and all the other isms that now infect our Commonwealth, and most of which, we may safely trust, will be extinguished by this decided victory over them all. Massachusetts, notwithstanding the threats of her enemies, and the fearful forebodings of some of her friends, is still Whig. By the Whig faith she intends firmly to abide, and upon Whig principles she means steadily to stand."

As far as heard from, the vote for Governor stands as follows:

Counties.	(Whig.)	(Loco.)	(Native.)	(Abol.)
Suffolk, complete.	5,835	2,819	1,921	402
Dorset, complete.	5,553	3,731	1,594	346
Middlesex, 4 towns.	7,166	4,971	1,496	802
Worcester, complete.	8,031	6,009	736	1,933
Hampden, complete.	2,852	2,334	185	340
Hampshire, complete.	3,267	1,353	36	526
Franklin, complete.	2,619	1,023	8	375
Berkshire, 17 towns.	1,678	1,638	113	143
Norfolk, 21 towns.	3,725	2,781	632	544
Plymouth, 2 towns.	4,157	3,856	135	512
Bristol, complete.	3,087	2,432	88	27
Total.	47,931	33,338	6,944	9,960

The towns to come in are: Middlesex—Medford, Scituate, and Woburn; in Norfolk—Cohasset; in Plymouth—Hingham; in Berkshire; and the counties of Barnstable, Dukes, and Nantucket.

The following is the vote for Governor last year: Briggs, 69,570; Bancroft, 54,714; Sewall, 9,635; scattering, 306. Majority for Briggs, 4,915.

To the Senate five Whigs have been elected in Suffolk, two in Franklin, and two in Hampshire, one probably in Nantucket and Dukes, and possibly two in Barnstable; in all twelve. In Essex 5, Middlesex 6, Norfolk 3, Plymouth 2, Hampshire 2, Berkshire 2, Bristol 3, and Worcester 5, there has been no choice of Senators, leaving at least twenty-eight vacancies.

Counties.	Whig.	Loco.	Native.	Abol.
Suffolk.	35	0	0	1
Dorset.	14	0	2	26
Middlesex.	19	7	1	24
Worcester.	14	11	0	20
Hampden.	3	5	0	16
Hampshire.	16	1	0	7
Franklin.	6	3	0	17
Berkshire, 16 towns.	4	6	0	8
Norfolk.	7	1	0	17
Plymouth.	14	6	0	8
Bristol.	12	3	0	11
Total.	144	43	3	174

The balloting in the ninth district for member of Congress resulted again in our choice. Compared with the last trial, the vote stands:

Counties.	Whig.	Loco.	Native.	Abol.
Suffolk.	35	0	0	1
Dorset.	14	0	2	26
Middlesex.	19	7	1	24
Worcester.	14	11	0	20
Hampden.	3	5	0	16
Hampshire.	16	1	0	7
Franklin.	6	3	0	17
Berkshire, 16 towns.	4	6	0	8
Norfolk.	7	1	0	17
Plymouth.	14	6	0	8
Bristol.	12	3	0	11
Total.	144	43	3	174

LOUISIANA. Monday week was the day appointed for the people of Louisiana to vote upon the adoption of their new Constitution. We learn that at New Orleans there was little interest evinced in regard to the matter, though a large majority of the votes cast were in favor of its acceptance. The following are the majorities:

Counties.	Whig.	Loco.	Native.	Abol.
Suffolk.	35	0	0	1
Dorset.	14	0	2	26
Middlesex.	19	7	1	24
Worcester.	14	11	0	20
Hampden.	3	5	0	16
Hampshire.	16	1	0	7
Franklin.	6	3	0	17
Berkshire, 16 towns.	4	6	0	8
Norfolk.	7	1	0	17
Plymouth.	14	6	0	8
Bristol.	12	3	0	11
Total.	144	43	3	174

MICHIGAN ELECTION.—The returns of the election for State Officers in Michigan on the 4th instant leave no doubt of the success of the Democratic ticket, both for Governor and members of the Legislature, by reduced majorities.

Here what the Union says in regard to the Oregon, and American right and title to that barren territory. It is the latest "bulletin" from the Administration:

"England, stretching out her armed hand over three thousand miles of sea, and then over one thousand miles of land, grasps our land of Oregon—first by discovery—ours by settlement—ours by treaty—ours by continuity—ours by the fixed decree of Providence, made manifest in the creation, here alone, of that basins of population which we long possess through the gorges of the Rocky Mountains, and fill up, as alone it can be filled up, the basin of the Columbia—England, we say, against all law of nations and of nature, claims this land of ours—claims it by diplomacy—for she has no other claim."

Contrast this ill-tempered bluster with the calm, far-reaching, AMERICAN views of Mr. WEBSTER, and note the difference between an ambitious demagogue and a clear-headed and right-minded statesman.

"The whole of Oregon or none!" exclaims the Union, the organ of the Administration. "The whole of Oregon or none!" echoes the Albany Argus, parrot-like, for the North. The Argus boldly takes this position, presuming that the "commercial tie" that bind together the United States and England are so strong that neither bullying nor insults will break them asunder, and it is therefore safe, as it is for the Argus policy, to "hammer at the chain" in this unwarrantable manner.—*Citizen.*

THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE MR. WARDEN. of Paris, we are pleased to learn, was purchased for the New York Legislature, and has just reached Albany. The collection embraces the full history of the exploits of the early Jesuit missionaries, of the first settlement of our Northwestern Territories, now States, by the French adventurers, and, in fact, that of nearly every State and Territory in the Union, from its discovery. It is, perhaps, the best collection of books on American history that has been made in Europe.

HISTORY.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ATTENTION TO THE MINUTE DETAILS OF HISTORY.—We have been favored with a copy of the following letter from Mr. Adams to a citizen of Baltimore, and lay it before the public for the purpose of impressing on the minds of all students the great importance of attending to the minutest details of history. There are thousands of little events, floating like grains of dust in the world's political atmosphere, which are at length to be gathered together and produce the most portentous results. These specks may be disregarded at the moment; but the careful historian of after days has to trace back the stream of time until he encounters the legendary atom that may have caused the downfall of a hero and the overthrow of empires. HISTORICAL SOCIETIES in every State of our Union should be the careful gatherers of these neglected grains of national story, and the result of their useful labors will be hereafter made manifest in the superior accuracy with which our country's history shall be written:

QUINCY, OCTOBER 29, 1845.

TO BRANTZ MATHER, Esq., Baltimore.
DEAR SIR: I have to return to you my warmest thanks for your letter of the 24th instant, and for the "Journal of Charles Carroll of Carroll, during his visit to Canada in 1779 as one of the Commissioners from Congress." This document, and the Introductory Memoir published with it, will furnish a precious contribution to the future historian of our Revolution and War of Independence, as the name of Carroll will shine among the brightest of the founders of our Federal Republic.

It is pleasing to perceive the growing interest taken by the rising generation in the collection and preservation of the historical details of the Revolutionary conflict of our Fathers. The institution of Historical Societies in so many States of our Union promises to do good service, by the collection of the minutiae of our history, and by the preservation of the original documents, and the stamp act, and ended in the foundation of the proud empire that the world has ever known—the relations of the colonies of England swelling into sovereign States with the conquest of France ineffectually sought to be united with them in the struggle for freedom and independence—there are causes of detail so widely different from those which operated on the mass, that they will require the keenest perception and the profoundest meditation of the future philosophical historian to assign to them their proper station and weight in the composition of the complicated and wonderful tale. The Journal of Mr. Carroll will be among the most precious materials for the narrative of that great movement in human affairs, and the Historical Society of Maryland has rendered no inconsiderable service to the future of our country by bringing it forth and publishing it to the world.

I am, with great respect, dear Sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

FROM NAUVOO.

A small detachment of the military force in Hancock county was dispatched to Nauvoo on the 25th ultimo, supposed to be for the apprehension of *Smith*, who had escaped from the Sheriff of Rock Island, but they returned without having apprehended him. Col. WARREN is said to have gone to Springfield to consult the Governor on the new state of affairs presented by the action of the Mormons at Nauvoo, declaring that no more arrests should be made in that city.

The Quincy Whig states that a few more Mormon cabins had been burnt in that county by the Anti-Mormons—proceedings that were strongly reprobated by the considerate and reflecting portion of the people. The Mormons, contrary to orders, still kept up a standing military force in the county.

The Cumberland Civilian of Thursday says that the unfinished masonry on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was sub-let on Friday last. The Civilian adds: "The contract for finishing the dam at this place has been taken by two of our townsmen, Messrs. Gustavus Beall and Wm. Lockwood."

The Legislature of Florida is to meet in an adjourned session on the third Monday of this month. The principal business to be transacted is a complete revision of the statutory laws passed under the Territorial government. The session will probably be a long one.

It appears from an official letter from Com. SERRA, of the United States frigate Cumberland, that THOMAS N. CARR, Esq., has been duly and formally received at Tangier as Consul-General of the United States for the empire of Morocco.

COLTON'S LIFE OF CLAY.—This work, now passing through the press, bids fair to attract general attention. We have seen the author's preface and the table of contents of the first volume. Five chapters are given to the "Great Conspiracy," as the author styles it—alluding to the charge of bargain and corruption on the occasion of the Presidential election in 1824. This subject is thoroughly analyzed.—*Baltimore American.*

NEW YORK CANAL TOLLS.—The following is the amount of tolls received on the New York State Canals for the first week in November, and also from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of November, inclusive, from the year 1839 to 1845:

Year.	Total for Nov.	Total for 7th Nov.
1839.	\$64,386	\$1,476,063
1840.	82,060	1,612,586
1841.	82,240	1,874,725
1842.	73,769	1,599,294
1843.	81,641	1,924,483
1844.	96,298	2,328,712
1845.	119,680	2,365,958

The aggregate receipts for tolls up to the 7th instant are within \$80,416 of the entire receipts of 1844, and should the canal remain navigable as late as the past season, the aggregate amount of receipts for the current year will probably exceed two million six hundred thousand dollars.—*Albany Jour.*

POPULATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. The whole population of the State, according to the census of 1845, as compared with former ones, is as follows:

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Decrease per cent.
1790.	340,120		
1800.	586,736	246,616	72.51
1810.	959,049	372,313	65.15
1820.	1,372,812	413,763	43.14
1830.	1,617,349	244,537	17.81
1840.	1,918,008	300,659	18.62
1845.	2,429,476	511,468	26.71
1845.	2,600,374	170,898	7.03

The News remarks that this table gives a singular result. The average increase for each period of five years, during the whole fifty-five years, is 305,478. In the year 1825 the Erie canal was finished, and the succeeding five years alone show an increase in the ratio per cent. In that period the percentage increased nearly one per cent. In the last five years the increase has become very small for the whole State, and of that increase nearly one-half is in the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

HIGH WINDS AND LOW TIDES.—On Monday the tide was so low at the South Ferry, on the New York side of East river, that it was impossible for the Brooklyn boat to come within several yards of the wharf. This is a phenomenon which has not been noticed for several years before, and is probably owing to the strong storm winds which have blown the water all toward the sea. The wind was so strong on Sunday night that many of the passengers in the steamer Highlander, from Newburgh, becoming frightened, left the boat at West Point.

Mr. CALDWELL says: "Yes, it's all very well to talk about fortunes made in no time; they're like shirts made in no time—it's ten to one if they hang long together."

FROM TEXAS.

Galveston papers to the 1st instant contain no news. As far as heard from, the vote on Annexation, the State Constitution, &c. was small, no serious opposition being made anywhere to the consummation of the measures contemplated.

Nearly all, if not all, the papers of Eastern Texas are out in favor of the election of Generals HOUTON and RUSK to the United States Senate. One or two advocate the claim of Gen. LAMAR.

A late arrival from Aransas Bay brings information that our troops in that quarter are all in the enjoyment of good health and spirits. A lieutenant of infantry, who had just arrived from New Orleans, was accidentally killed on the 28th ultimo, by the breaking of a mast of a vessel, which fell upon him. His name is not stated.

A NEW RAILROAD COMPLETED.

The completion and opening of the Old Colony Railroad, from Boston to the ancient town of Plymouth, in Massachusetts, was celebrated on Saturday last. The route passes through the town of Dorchester, on its seacoast border, crosses the Neponset river near its mouth, passes through the villages of Quincy and Braintree, and thence proceeds through or near the villages of South Weymouth, Centre and South Abington, a portion of Hanson, a corner of Halifax, and the village of Kingston, to its termination in Plymouth, a distance of thirty-seven miles.

A large company of stockholders and invited guests left South Boston at ten o'clock and reached Plymouth in about two hours and a half. They were cordially received by the citizens of that hospitable town, and escorted to the Pilgrim Hall, where a collation was in readiness. The Hon. NAT. MORTON, DAVID PRESIDENT, and after the report had been dispatched, a number of toasts were given, interspersed with brief and appropriate addresses from the President of the day, the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, and other guests. Every thing went off well, and the party returned to Boston in the evening, much gratified with their excursion.

It is about a twelvemonth since the above work was commenced, and it has been completed at a cost less than the capital of the company, which is a million of dollars. This constitutes the seventh of the main lines of railroad which now radiate from the city of Boston as a common center, measuring in all, with their branches, more than eight hundred miles in extent, and some of them destined to be soon much further extended.